The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,546.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

459

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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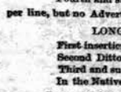
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 180 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesor, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

May		June.
Leave Bombay 24	Leave Negapatam	3
" Carwar 26	" Madras	6
" Narrakal 28	" Coconada	8
" Tuticorin 29	" Vizagapatam	9
" Colombo 30	" Bimlipatam	9
" Galle 31	" Gopalpore	10
	Arrive Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Nedsheerie may be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

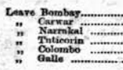
(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 540 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Corzier, as an extra steamer to the Persian Gulf on or about the 25th May 1870.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 853 Tons, 80 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 23rd May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Narrakel	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Mangalore	Sunday.	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Carwar	"	" Coompta	Monday.
" Coompta	"	" Carwar	"
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Vingorla	"
" Tellicherry	"	" Malwan	"
" Calicut	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
" Beypore	"	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Narrakel	Thursday.		

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Dewhurst, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 19th May, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		12	
Messina	46	28		13	
Naples	50	30		13	
Leghorn	53	32		15	
Genoa	56	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the aforenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 8	Without Food
" Suez	£ 23-10	£ 14	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 43	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35 ..... Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £25 10s. .....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34. .....

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10 ; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Rennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hancox, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

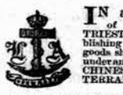
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent W. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing underany flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea ..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 " " 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... 80 " " 20 cwt.
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 " " 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disenfranchisement, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Ist. From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 10 " 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. Ward, Commander,

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez, First Class..... £ 40 Second Class ..... £ 23
To Liverpool do. ..... £ 60 Do. do. ..... £ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

This ship will have a Stewardess on board.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 25th May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SALSETTE, (1,491 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 23rd instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 24th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

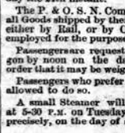
Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Tuesday, the 24th idem and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th May 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, having Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

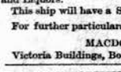
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no bookings will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.



THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will last promptly despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Mand.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LEONIDAS, arrived from London, are requested to forward their Delivery Order accompanied by Bills of Lading for our counterpart cargo, and to pay their freight to us, and to SEND OFF BOATS at once for their cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees. Capt. Cockburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain and Owner, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.

DIRECTORS' REPORT,
PRESENTED AT THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, 20TH APRIL 1870.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders, as usual at this time of the year, the General Balance Sheet of the Bank, made up to the 31st December last, and showing a net profit for the twelve months of £62,588 3s. 1d.

The Directors regret the diminished amount of profit, as compared with that of last year, attributable chiefly to the adverse state of the Exchanges between England and the East, and the general depression of trade. There is however no deduction to to be made in respect of the Old Bad Debt Account, the liquidation of which has progressed so favourably as to reduce the amount to a comparatively small figure.

The Directors have therefore determined to recommend a continuance of the Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, absorbing £24,000, or the same amount as the Interim Dividend declared at the Half-yearly Meeting in October. The surplus remaining, inclusive of the balance brought from last account, is £37,953 12s. 3d., which the Directors have carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account, *re* a provision against contingent loss by the Batavia failure, announced a year ago. None of the legal questions involved therein have yet been finally decided by the Dutch and German Law Courts, to which they were necessarily referred, and where the Suits are still pending.

Mr. John Allan, and Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., are the two Directors who now retire by rotation, and they both present themselves to the shareholders for re-election.

The two Auditors, Mr. Jonathan Thorp and Mr. Owen Lewis, also offer a continuance of their services for the ensuing year.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Dr.	£	s. d.
To Capital paid up in full	800,000	0 0
To Reserved Surplus Fund	10,000	0 0
To Amount due by the Bank, including Bills Payable, Notes in Circulation, Deposits, and Current Accounts	3,774,013	16 0
To Profit and Loss. Balance of this Account after payment of an Interim Dividend, and paying all Current Charges, Income Tax, &c. ...	61,953	12 3
	£4,645,967	8 3

Cr.	£	s. d.
By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies	1,606,873	18 11
By Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans	2,933,473	14 10
By Bank Premises and Furniture, at the Head Office and Agencies	105,619	14 6
	£4,645,967	8 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1869.

Dr.	£	s. d.
Oct. 20th 1869—		
To Twenty-first Dividend declared this day, being at Interim Dividend for the Half Year to 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum	24,000	0 0
Dec. 31st 1869—		
To Balance date, proposed to be dealt with as follows :—		
Dividend (Twenty-second) for the last Half Year, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum	24,000	0 0
To be carried to Profit and Loss New Account	37,953	12 3
	61,953	12 3

Cr.	£	s. d.
Dec. 31st 1869—		
By Balance brought from last Account ...	23,365	9 2
Dec. 31st 1869—		
By Net Profits for the year ending this day ...	62,588	3 1
	£85,953	12 3

Examined and found correct.

JONATHAN THORP, } Auditors.
OWEN LEWIS, }

London, 4th April, 1870.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT THE LONDON TAVERN, WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1870.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following resolutions were successively put, and carried unanimously :—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq. :—

1st. "That the Report now presented, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted."

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by James Fraser, Esq. :—

2nd. "That a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) be now declared, payable on and after the 27th instant."

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Joseph R. Morrison, Esq. :—

3rd. "That Mr. John Allan, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director."

Moved by Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq., and seconded by Thos. Lancaster, Esq. :—

4th. "That Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., who now retires by rotation be re-elected a Director."

Moved by Capt. Edward Hight, and seconded by Col. Francis Shelly :—

5th. "That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year."

Moved by Capt. Edward Hight, and seconded by Col. Francis Shelly :—

6th. "That Mr. Owen Lewis be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year."

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors and Manager, for their valuable services, was moved by Alexander Morrison, Esq., seconded by Capt. Edward Hight, and carried unanimously ; whereupon the proceedings terminated.

T. A. MITCHELL, Chairman.

The WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND above declared to Shareholders of this Presidency, are now in course of circulation to their respective addresses.

J. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held in Edinburgh on 26th April. The following results were reported :—New Assurances accepted during 1869, 1619 for £1,110,547-2-9 ; Premiums on New Policies, £38,532-2-8 ; Claims by Deaths during the year, with Bonus Additions, £358,767-2-6 ; Assurances in Force, £16,345,419-2-6 (whereof £931,819-12s. reassured) ; Accumulated Funds, £4,284,946-7-1 ; Annual Income, £710,428-16-3. The Company have adopted a special system of fixed Surrender Values for Policies.

Agents at Bombay,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN, Co. (Limited.)

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28 Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1st. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1869.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To declare a Dividend.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS HENRY SEALY is duly authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1870.

TO FAMILIES RETURNING from INDIA.—A compact well furnished HOUSE in one of the most select streets adjacent to the Green, containing seven bedchambers, handsome drawing-rooms, noble dining-room, good offices, &c., TO BE LET for six months or longer under peculiar circumstances at the rent unfurnished of Rs. 300.

GREEN and KING,
Agents, 100 New Bond Street, London, England.

CHINA GRASS MATS,
FOR BEDS OR COUCHES,
Cool and agreeable to lie upon during the hot season, from Cash Rs. 7 to Credit Rs. 12.
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at DOORGADAVEE and PURBHADAVEE.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 27th August 1868, by order of the mortgagee, Thakur Gorjee Ludha, and on account and risk of the morigagors, Bace Gomteebace (widow of the late Narandass Veerjee), and Vundravundas Narrondass, Bhugvandass Narrondass, and Thacker Tempal Shamji.

On SATURDAY the 28th May at 4 P.M.

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay at Doorgadavee, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,086, assessed under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 893 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property of Rajahshree Rajah, on or towards the west by Patten Road, on or towards the north by Doorgadavee Road, on or towards the south by the property of Coothsee Rajah Cunthea.

On MONDAY the 30th May at 4 P.M.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate, lying or being on the west side of Purbhadavee Road, at Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 1,540 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Purbhadavee Road, on or towards the west by the garden of Portuguese Joao, on or towards the north by the garden of Daveedass Moorleedhur, on or towards the south by the property of Meeya Ismaljee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO LET, a large and commodious STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 8, situate at Gowala Tank. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—Thes. s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. CEYLON, from Southampton, 23rd April.
" SYRIA, from Marseilles, 18 May.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th May 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship ALABAMA, Captain Bland, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Bland without further intimation.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

The Ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of Goods from Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bland and Owners s. s. Alabama.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SALE of TEAK RAFTERS, cut from the forests of Monjchs, Kassee, and Ghorebundur, to the number of about 6,000, measuring from 10 to 30 feet in length and from 1 to nearly 2 feet in girth, stacked near the village of Kassee, in Salsette Talooka, will take place at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on the 30th May 1870.

The Terms of Sale will be made known at the time of Auction.

F. SHEPPARD, Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, Ghorebundur, 18th May 1870.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLERY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUQUTON, at their Rooms, in 9 Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, Jairam Sewjee, Esq., and on account and risk of the mortgagor :—

One Brilliant Ear-ring.
One Diamond, Pearl, Emerald and Ruby Necklace.
One bundle containing about 1,000 Rutees of assorted loose Emeralds.
One bundle containing 450 Rutees ditto ditto.
Also, on account of the concerned—
A few loose Emeralds.
One Brilliant Ear-ring.
A few Silver Plates, Mugs, &c.
A small parcel of Silver Geneva Watches, by last Mail Steamer. HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,
TUESDAY, 24TH MAY 1870.
GRAND GALA NIGHT!!!
DRAMATIC and MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
SEE PROGRAMMES.

BOX PLAN AT Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARRY SCUDAMORE BOSTOCK, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Agent at Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS DEW FARRER, Chief Assistant to the Superintendant of the said Company, the constituted Attorney of Henry James Bostock, the natural and lawful father and next of kin of the said Harry Scudamore Bostock, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said Deceased, or having property or effects of the Deceased in their hands, are therefore requested to pay their debts, or hand the property over to the said Administrator, and all persons having any claims on the Estate are required to forward the same to him without delay.—Dated this 19th day of May 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Administrator's Proctors.

MEASUREMENT of COTTON BALES.—It is hereby notified, that in conformity with the scheme for the measurement of COTTON BALES for SHIPMENT by Sailing Vessel or Steamer, recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, Measurers have been appointed at the various Bunders, with the sanction and approval of the Commissioner of Customs, to measure all Cotton Bales that may be offered for measurement under the same scale, subject to a fee of one quarter anna per bale, to be paid by the Shipper at the Custom House along with the usual export fee.

A Certificate of Measurement will be given by the Measurer, which is to be sent on board with the cotton.

Agents of Ships or Steamers and Shippers have the right of watching the measurements, should they desire to do so.

Shippers who wish to avail of this arrangement should endorse the Customs Export Pass in the following manner :—

"For Measurement at Bunder and Collection of Measurement Fee.

Bombay, 187 Signed.

Measurement fee on bales levied Rs. as. pies.
Signed
Measurement Fee Clerk."

By order of the Committee of Management,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th May 1870.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	" Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	" Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	" French Colored Shirts ..	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	" White Shirts	60	0 "
BADHAM'S	" Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	" Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	" Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	" All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18	0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	" Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

W. GREENER, Birmingham has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel offers every accommodation to parties visiting this romantic sanitarium. The situation of the Hotel is equal to any on the Hill, and for quiet society it is all that can be desired.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beers are of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Curries, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES firmer. Much inquiry for Elphinstone Land stock receipts at Rs. 96½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value in Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000		Rs.	all 4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	6 7½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	201
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	33½
40,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
47,000	250	125	½ do.	National Bank of India	121
20,000	250	5	12 do.	Oriental Bank	46½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	805
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,250
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Branch Mills	180
200	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	760
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,3 5
600	1,500	2,300		Royal	1,400

*For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	93½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	13.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,000	1,500	135 p.m	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	790
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33
200	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	162
2,000	500	all	Nil	Trencher & Co.	330 to 350

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '69	Back Bay Co.	640
	3,500	2,450	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	50
	3,000	1,500	...	Bombay Sh.	100

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,730
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,050
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
6,000	100	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	107
2,000	5,000	4,168	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,190
5,000	2,000	1,469	Nil	Fort Canning	330

PRESS COMPANIES

320	5,000	2,850	25 p.m.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	720 nl.
250	2,500	600	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,500	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,650
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,775
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	505
500	1,800	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	300*	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	2,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,800
200	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	1,025
200	6,000	all	240 p.m.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,000	1,000	2,000	100 p.m.	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
1,200	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	300
1,200	1,000	all	300*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500 nl.
125	2,500	750	300 p.m.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225
75	2,500	all	150 p.m.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.			
500	7th	Jan. '58	Bank of Bombay	19
5	34		Do. China	6½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...		East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
250	60	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
...don	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	do.	1s. 11 2/16d.
Do. Documents	do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111
BANK OF BOMBAY.	
Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10.7
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-78

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.

Bunyer, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, from leave, from England.
Graves, Captain, 103rd Foot, from leave, from England.
Pierce, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., from leave, from England.
Dorton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Aden.
Stevenson, Ensign, 103th Regiment, to join, from England.
Lambert Ensign, 103th Regiment, to join, from England.
Lelleston, Ensign, 5th Regiment, to join, from England.
Smith, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, to join, from England.
Barclay, Major, 24th Regiment, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Prendergast, Captain, Civil Employ, on leave, from Pyzabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Blandy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Pierce, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	Nom. n.ton
	Cases	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 6s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d.	
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Akyab to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, May 8.
	Alabama (s)	Blunt	London, April 6.
	Alfred the Great	Owens	Liverpool, January 18
	Burmah (s)	Dickinson	Bushire, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	City of Canterbury	Breed	Havre.
	Nyanza (s)	Glover	Liverpool.
	Pilox (s)	Baker	Coast and Gon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Mallory, Scott, to Liverpool.
Ship Unrivalled, Cowley, to Singapore.
Ship Lancashire Witch, Pheasc, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Ship Orizona, Liverpool.
Ship Othonia, to Liverpool.
Ship Oriflamme, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
16	Asia	Webster	Glasgow, February 16
	Duke of Athol	Cunningham	London, January 25
17	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Moulmein, May 9
	Orissa	...	London
	Sea Fink	...	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
14	Godavery (P S)	...	Galle
15	Zambese	...	Glasgow
	Kennington	...	Poondy

DEPARTURE.

May.		
14	Godavery (P S)	Calcutta

Passengers arrived per Godavery—From Marseilles—Mr Frere and Mr Hughes.
From Galle—Mr D Sinclair.
From Pondicherry—Captain Robert and servant, Mr Chane and servant.
Passengers sailed per Godavery)—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr Thomasson.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Forms, Invoice Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 8 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, May 25.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on May 23.
Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 28.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

22nd May, 19th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussars, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	...	(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	...	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhow, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	...	(5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SMITH—April 28th, at Plymouth, the wife of Mr. J. H. Smith, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HUNTER—April 22nd, at the Langham Hotel, London, the beloved wife of Dr. Hunter, Principal of Grant Medical College, Bombay.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

HALLIDAY—May 13th, at Moruffepore, Tirhoot, Evelyn Catharine, youngest child of Fred. M. Halliday, C.S., aged 17 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

THE news we published yesterday, with very mixed feelings, that the Viceroy in Council had vetoed the Cotton Frauds Act, must have been long anticipated by our readers. Months ago we warned them that the bill would not pass, and lately it has become certain that its fate would be the shelf. While we cannot be sorry at the rejection of a piece of legislation described by a high authority as "monstrous," we are equally unable to approve of the process whereby it has been disposed of. We do not dispute the expediency of placing in the hands of the Viceroy power to disallow local legislation, because a local legislature might sanction acts that would seriously injure the empire or contravene the settled policy of the imperial Government. But we hold that the power should be sparingly exercised, since whenever it takes effect the local Government experiences a serious rebuff and falls under the influence of severe discouragement. No doubt it may be urged that the Cotton Frauds Act dealt with a question of imperial magnitude, that it was likely to operate injuriously on a large trade, and that therefore the Viceroy in Council has exercised a wise discretion in throwing out the bill. And there is force in the objection. But statesmen should take broad views and consider the full effects of their conduct on all sides. In this case they have prevented, undoubtedly, possible, nay probable damage to the cotton trade, and they have also refused to sanction a law which sinned against sound principles of jurisprudence. But, on the other hand, they have weakened the local Government, morally and politically; they have virtually passed a vote of censure on Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his advisers. The justification of the step taken at Simla can only be that, in the opinion of Lord Mayo and the Council, it was wiser to weaken and discourage the local Government than to run the risk of damaging the cotton trade and incur the responsibility of assenting to an unjust law. The Viceroy in Council was offered a choice of evils, and we assume that he selected what, in his opinion, was the lesser. Under these circumstances, much as we dislike the Cotton Frauds Act, we cannot feel unmixed satisfaction in the veto set upon the measure.

But the responsibility for this unpleasant result rests upon the Bombay executive. The Governor of Bombay listened to untrustworthy advice, and leant upon untrustworthy counsellors. The Cotton Department led him into the difficulty, but we are bound to say that he soon became as strenuous as the Cotton Commissioner himself, in pushing the unhappy bill through all its stages. There were plenty of warnings that the Government were on the wrong track; that they were placing trade in fetters; that they were exacting duties from private companies, which no private companies are bound to perform; that they were creating new crimes, and ordaining that an act done without fraudulent intent should, nevertheless, be a fraud. But these warnings were disregarded, and those who uttered them were somewhat cavalierly treated, to boot. The Government, thus with its eyes open, prepared the way for the painful rebuke which the Viceroy in Council has felt compelled to administer. We wish it had been otherwise; in some respects, wholly political, we should have preferred to see the Act sanctioned, and we cannot rejoice over the severe defeat inflicted on the heroes of the Cotton Frauds campaigns of last year. But they indubitably brought it on themselves, and they must be held responsible for any detriment which the authority and prestige of local Governments may suffer from what has occurred.

We may now expect loud complaints from the Cotton Department. They will probably attribute all adulteration to the defeat of the bill, and enlarge on the defective means at their disposal to repress or punish it. In that case another question will arise which we shall be ready to discuss as soon as the time comes.

OF all the evils incident to a law suit, delay is not only vexatious, but is often productive of positive injury even to the successful party. An eminent lawyer once said that speedy justice may to a certain degree be preferred to tardy justice. We are aware that it was after mature consideration that Government established subordinate Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency with their territorial jurisdiction revised and re-arranged. The present redistribution of territorial jurisdiction seems to work well with the exception of two courts where one judge alternately sits for six months in each court for the disposal of civil business. Originally there was an independent court at Bassein in the Tanna zilla; and at times the judge was directed to assist the judge of the court at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri district, the work at Bassein being performed in his absence by the gentleman presiding in the court at Dahanu, (Tanna zilla). Of course this was found to be too troublesome for the judge at Dahanu to travel with his establishment every month to Bassein. Permission was then asked from and granted by the Government to hold courts alternately at Dahanu and Bassein for three months. Recently, however, in 1868, on the redistribution and classification of territorial jurisdiction of subordinate civil courts, two nominal second class courts were established at Dahanu and Bassein, with only one judge to do the work at both places at an interval of *six* months. Naturally the people residing within the jurisdiction of these two courts, from an experience of two years, are dissatisfied with this arrangement, and have represented their grievances to Government, praying that two judges may be appointed to preside over the said two courts at the lowest scale of salary allowed to such incumbents. We believe that if both the courts sat uninterruptedly throughout the year, the income derived from stamps, registration fees, &c., would more than cover the expenses of the establishments, including the judges' salaries, of the two courts. The petitioners allege that when both the courts of Dahanu and Bassein sat all the year round, there used to be at least one thousand suits filed in each; whereas now, there are on an average only 550 suits in either of those courts. Before the closing of the Dahanu court last year there were no fewer than 300 suits undisposed of. The suitors in these cases would have had to wait for six months before they were disposed of. The disadvantages of delay in the final adjudication of these suits are various and manifest. The defendants in the meantime may dispose of their effects and leave the jurisdiction; if cattle are brought under an attachment just before the closing of the session, they are kept for six months before they are sold at the instance of the judgment creditor, not to speak of the cost of their keep and the risk to which they are exposed from want of care and looking after; if immoveable property belonging to a third party be wrongfully attached under the belief that it belonged to a defendant, the lawful owner will have to wait for six months before his application for removal of attachment is heard—these are merely examples of the inconveniences and annoyances which may be inflicted upon suitors. We are inclined to believe that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable, and no doubt Government will duly consider the matter.

IN answer to the question "What will they do with it?" recently put in reference to the purchase of the Elphinstone Reclamation by Government, we answer that, if they are wise and business like, they will complete the work. Although it is an opinion not consonant with the prevailing creed and prevailing practice, we say Do one thing at a time. The Government have possession of a large area admirably situated for trade purposes, capable of satisfying, for a long time, the bulk of trade demands. It is in their power to place at the disposal of Indian commerce a wharfage of immense extent, in the very centre of business, and in actual contact with two lines of railway. But they can only do this effectually by concentrating their energies and funds upon the area of which they have become possessors. When sea-going steamers and craft of all kinds can lay alongside the bunders, discharge and receive cargo without the intervention of boats, and when it becomes plain that there will shortly not be room enough, then it will be time enough to increase the accommodation and provide new basins and bunders in Mody Bay or elsewhere Sound economy as well as general convenience indicate this as the proper course, and no talk, interested or scientific, should be allowed to divert the Government from this task.

Let us see whether the traffic accounts of the Elphinstone bunders do not show that the common weal will be best satisfied by the steady and complete development of means in hand. The accounts for the past month of April exceed in amount those of any previous month. They stand thus :—

Imports	Tons	98,346
Exports		34,223
Sea Traffic		132,569
Received	Tons	21,971
Forwarded		10,393
Railway traffic		32,364

Here we have a total tonnage worked in and out of nearly 165,000 tons; yielding a revenue during that month of Rs. 88,000—a very large traffic, and one that must increase with the facilities afforded to trade. In order to make the most of the resources at our command we have only to finish the works on the pre-arranged plans as fast as possible.

We may add to this that, since the line to Jubbulpore was opened, there has been a marked increase in the grain traffic. In grain alone there were received—

By rail	Tons	7,800
By sea		13,947
Total		21,747
Forwarded by rail		3,000
Exported by sea		10,835
Total		13,835

Making a total movement of grain of 35,582 tons in one month. These figures afford some proof that the common good will be best consulted by steadily pushing on the works of the Elphinstone to completion before any other schemes are taken in hand.

THE "Indian Daily News" hears "it is the intention of the Submarine Telegraph Company to reduce their rates from 1st June to those of the Indo-European Company, viz., Rs. 28-8 per 20 words from Calcutta, instead of Rs. 33-12, as now charged."

THE FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

THE Agent of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company has favoured us with the following information regarding the progress in laying the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta cable: "Position at noon, 19th inst.—Lat. 37-2; long. 3-12. All well. Tests perfect."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, Captain W. B. Hull, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Master A Jardine, His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore and nine male servants, Mr Jamsetjee, Captain and Mrs West and infant, Dr C T Paske, Mr and Mrs Patterson, Mr F Otto, and Mr Tevors.

For Marseilles—Rev E N Dickenson, Major-General and Mrs Milne, Captain Barras, and Mr Rodgie.

For Suez—Captain John Clerk, Mr William Thompson, Mr James Kay, Mr C Macdonald, Mr P de Soane, Sir C Sargent, Mr Book, Mr Sanguet, Mr Stuart R Turnbull, Mr S Barsotelis, and Mrs Howard.

For Aden—The Sultan of Lahej and Mr Abdoola Lacljee.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 19th May, 5-50 P.M.; via Russia, 19th May, 5 P.M. From Europe, via Turkey, 19th May, 3 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fore; lines clear beyond; Persian line interrupted partially.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 29TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, with the English mail of the 29th ult. arrived at Bombay about seven o'clock yesterday morning. She left Suez at 9 A.M. on the 8th instant, reached Aden at noon on the 13th, and resumed her voyage at 7-15 P.M., the same day. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Dr Mouat, Mrs Barclay, Mrs Cresswell, Mrs Chambers and infant, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Bunyer and four children, Mrs Cook and infant, Mr Le Breton, Mr Lambert, Mr Stevenson, Mr W H Smith, Mr C S Barstow, Mr C Smythe, Mr W Johns, Mr J Lowthes, Mr Willoughby, Mr F Brown, Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee, and Mrs Hardy's ayah.

From Marseilles—Major Pierce, Captain Graves, Mr Erskine, Mr Turnbull, Mr Barter, Mr Jones, and Mr Bradshaw.

From Suez—Rev Mr and Mrs Price; 88 natives ex H M S Jumna.

From Aden—Lieut Dorton and native male servant, Mrs Manockjee and native male servant, Mrs Muncherjee and ditto, Koshal Hurchund and son.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 29TH APRIL.

SINCE my last the Japanese and Egyptian loans have both been brought out—the former for £1,000,000, the latter for £7,142,860. The Japanese is a 9 per cent. stock at 98 redeemable at par in 13 years; the Viceroy's loan is a 7 per cent. stock at 78½ redeemable in 20 years. The first loan is a decided success—the novelty of the affair, and the security offered, being considered sufficient inducements. Japan offers as security the whole proceeds of her Customs dues, as well as the receipts of the railways, all of which are assigned to Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, as Special Commissioner, by the Japanese Government. The Oriental Bank acts as agent in receiving and remitting the loan and also in receiving the funds to be applied for payment of interest and principal. The loan is announced to be for the purpose of internal improvements, mainly the construction of railways, three in number, which are specified. They are to be from Jedo to Hiogo, from Jedo to Yokohama, and from Osaka connecting the Biwa lake with the port of Tsuruga. It appears to be considered that since the Japanese have abandoned their traditionally exclusive policy they will act honestly with foreign creditors, who are also their best customers, and it is not believed that there is any likelihood of their running very deeply into debt. I am assured that they drove a very hard bargain indeed with Mr. Lay, and that beyond purchasing their rail iron here they will accept no assistance from Englishmen towards making the railways. The work will be done by themselves as cheaply and effectually as possible. The loan was brought out by Schröder's and was well received, a large number of *bona fide* applications having been made, but in accordance with a very frequent practice the placing of the whole amount on the market had been guaranteed before hand by a syndicate, so that anyhow its success was assured.

Not so with the Khedive's loan on the security of his private estates, which had been discussed with for weeks previously and had been discussed with a great deal of bitterness and bad feeling. The public who are not behind the scenes do not know what is at the bottom of these discussions. Indignant denunciations of bad faith on the part of Egypt in breaking a promise not to introduce any new loan for five years after 1868 sound very imposing, but are nothing really to the purpose. The very people who are going about, denouncing the Viceroy, writing letters to the journals here, and spreading alarmist rumours, would have done exactly the opposite if the Viceroy had given them the management of the loan instead of a favoured rival. It is understood that the concessionaires of the loan, the Franco-Egyptian bank of Paris, obtained the contract out of two or three competitors, some of whom, who have already acted as financial agents to the Khedive, are alarmed lest the new bank should abstract some more profitable business out of their hands. Accordingly the first thing necessary was to spoil the market for the new bank and thus satisfy the Viceroy that he would do much better to hold by the old capitalists than to go after strangers. The tricks adopted for this end were infinite in number and variety. "Advices from Alexandria" were made to represent that everybody there was indignant at the Viceroy's alleged breach of faith and refused to recognise any distinction between himself and his Government. Then, a paragraph was sent round to all the City editors on the eve of the loan being brought out, to the effect that the recent rise in Egyptian securities was caused by large purchases of stock—about a million sterling—on account of the Viceroy, with the view of rendering the market favourable for the reception of the new loan, and it was at the same time pointed out that the purchase stock would of course come back on the market immediately. This paragraph was sent to all the papers; but the agents of the loan having got a hint of what was going on, issued an explicit contradiction of the story and despatched that as an antidote to the report. It was effectual; not one of the papers inserting the story except the *Daily News*, one of the proprietors of which is a member of the Egyptian firm which is understood to have a direct interest in knocking the new loan on the head. The next and more successful attempt was the circulation of a statement that the Turkish Embassy here had lodged with Lord Clarendon an official protest against the issue of the loan. It succeeded so far although Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, the agents for the loan, sent a contradiction which was inserted along with the statement. I mention these things to show how far jealousy and animosity are carried among our high financiers, and how busy backstairs influence is when self interest is supposed to be at stake. Such efforts, however, would have been altogether fruitless had not a much more serious obstacle existed in the character of the operation itself. Its issue was in direct contravention of the celebrated compact made between the Porte and the Khedive some months ago—or at least the Porte so interpreted it, which is enough for capitalists. The report first circulated as to an official protest therefore, though premature, was in the main correct, the Turkish Government, having sent off on Saturday last instructions to the Ottoman Ambassadors in Paris and London to lodge the requisite protests with M. Ollivier and Lord Clarendon. Both these Ministers communicated the circumstance to the Stock Exchanges of the respective capitals, and here the matter at present rests. It is to be presumed that our Stock Exchange Committee will, unless the loan be withdrawn, refuse a settlement, in which case of course the money will be returned to the subscribers.

I have spoken at this length about the Egyptian loan because it may involve serious political consequences. It re-opens the whole question which was supposed to be settled after the keen discussions of last November—and with circumstances of aggravation too, for the Porte can now say it has been deceived before the ink of the agreement was quite dry—showing a determination to treat the Sultan as a nonentity. All public loans, whether for the Government of Egypt or for the Viceroy's private purposes, were to be submitted for the approval of the Porte; that has not been done in the present instance; hence will come reclamations, or, what is just as bad, smouldering distrust, suspicion and anger. The Viceroy says this loan is for the development of sugar cultivation in Egypt; the advocates of Turkey retort that this is a mere blind, and that the Viceroy borrows money from Englishmen at 7 per cent. which he lends to the Egyptian Government at 18 per cent, pocketing the difference, and making up a purse for himself elsewhere. I believe it is a fact that he has a credit of two millions sterling with Rothschilds of Paris, and it is very possible that he is laying by against the inevitable day when the growing jealousy and influence of Turkey will compel him to abdicate his pre-eminence and retire to enjoy an *otium cum dig* in Paris or Vienna. Anyhow he has good reason to fear the aroused wrath of his Suzerain, for the Sultan is told, and believes, that notwithstanding the treaty of last November the Viceroy is purchasing secretly arms and ammunition to a large extent. An open rupture would therefore seem to be only a question of time.

Some discussion has taken place in the press here about the recent accidents to the *Messageries Imperiales* and other companies' steamers in the Suez Canal. It was last week stated that the Imperatrice with mails for China had received serious damage. Lange, the company's representative here, denied, or at least qualified this statement, by saying that the accidents to the screws of the vessels were not due to sand drifts, and in a letter to-day he says that the Messageries Imperiales admit that "the exceptional form of the screws in these steamers impedes the free passage through the canal and intend to make some alteration in the shape of the screws." He adds that the *Gaulois*, the Paris journal in which the original statement appeared, having most unfairly refused to give publicity to an explanatory letter from M. de Lesseps, legal proceedings would be instituted against it. Now the real facts, as given to me on unimpeachable authority, are as follows :—The first of the two vessels to which an accident happened, the Hooghly, was enabled to bring on her own mails (*from* China) to Marseilles, but it was found on examination that one of the blades of her propellers (a brass six-bladed screw) was broken short off, another was twisted and bent completely back, and three others had the tips broken off. The second ship, the Imperatrice, had four of the six fans of her screw broken off, and a fifth much bent. A new screw had to be sent out from Marseilles, which it was expected would be fitted in the floating dock at Alexandria. Her mails were brought on to Marseilles from Alexandria by the English mail steamer. But a third accident is reported, though no publicity has yet been given to it here. Another steamer of the same fleet, the Emoine (I am not quite certain about the spelling of this word) is understood to have met with a similar mishap, having broken off three blades of her screw and injured another. She was returning from Mauritius for repairs and it had been found necessary to send out another screw to Egypt to enable her to prosecute her voyage to France. Such I am convinced are the actual facts so far as known. I should add that the rumours of accidents do not seem to have in the least affected the popularity of the canal here as a mode of transit, for the number of vessels laid on for loading is steadily on the increase.

The Great Eastern Steamship Company had their meeting on Monday and declared a dividend equivalent to 20 per cent. The balance at credit of profit and loss account on the 31st December last amounted to £15 548, to which is added the value of the 6,520 shares of £10 each in the British Indian Telegraph Company, since earned under the contract. One of these shares was allotted to each shareholder as his dividend. The report stated that an agreement had been concluded with the Telegraph Construction Company to charter the ship for five years at £20,000 per annum, which would yield an annual dividend of 20 per cent. for all that time.

The reconstruction scheme for the Albert Insurance Company, explained by me some time ago, when it was first announced by the committee of which Mr. Thomson of the Agra Bank is chairman, has considered and adopted at a large meeting—above 800 I believe were present—of policyholders, held yesterday. Resolutions were passed agreeing to it, earnestly urging all policyholders to send in their individual assents, and agreeing to pay the premiums due on their respective amounts to an account opened at the Bank of England in the name of Messrs. Thomson and Bell, and Major-General Cunningham—the premiums to be returned in the event of the scheme falling through. This seems as I pointed out at the time, is the only one which has a chance of really obtaining general assent, but there are difficulties in its way too. Some shareholders in the amalgamated companies consider that the proportions they are called on to contribute to the common fund—an essential feature of the scheme—are too high. Perhaps however this matter may be amended: it will not be allowed to fall through.

Another of the Marine Insurance Companies which I mentioned some time back as in preparation was brought out last Saturday. It is called the "Thetis," and Mr. C. B. Harford, junior, is the underwriter. Captain Edward Osborn is one of the directors—a fact which to my mind gives greater assurance of success than almost anything else about it. In other respects however it is strong, and will, I doubt not, make its way.

Captain Eyre of the Bombay is now in London and has memorialised the Board of Trade to review the sentence of suspension of his certificate passed by the Court at Yokohama for his unfortunate little brush with the Oneida. The P. and O. Company who are convinced of the groundlessness of the charge made against him of course support his application. But for the dread of irritating the Americans and giving offence to their d——d sensibilities, I have no doubt the claim which Captain Eyre, acting under high legal advice, now makes, would be at once granted.

The cotton market has been quieter this week under the influence of heavy arrivals which have added about 80,000 bales to the stock. This was to have

BOMBAY.

A NATIVE PARAO, called the Rooparail, laden with about ninety bales of cotton, sunk at Colaba on Wednesday last.

WE understand that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent in Kattywar, has submitted to Government a report about the Bhownuggur State.

MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE OONWALLA, B.A., tutor to His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore, proceeds to England with His Highness by to-morrow's mail steamer.

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.—Both Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. T. C. Anstey are engaged in this case, the former for the appellant (the defendant), and the latter for the respondent.

IN regard to the departure of the P. and O. s. s. Bengal to Liverpool via Suez Canal, it will be seen that a small steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of passengers, at 11-30 A.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber.
Valse	Come back to Erin	Musgrave.
Selection	Nabucco	Verdi.
Quadrille	Serenade	Balge.
Galop	Curragh Camp	Clark.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday forenoon a Mussulman named Ami Abla was found lying on the ground in the rear of a mosque in Mehmon Mohla, with a gaping wound in his abdomen and a portion of the entrails protruding. A razor was found on the ground at some distance. It is stated that the man attempted to break his head with a stone about a month ago, and has been wandering in his mind ever since. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his wound was dressed.

WE hear that Colonel Berry, who lately commanded the Poona Depot, has joined the head quarters of his regiment, the 1st Royals, at Jhansie, and as senior officer has assumed the command of Jhansie station. Major Rowland, therefore, will command the regiment during the absence of Colonel Coles proceeded to England.—*Deccan Herald, May 22.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH S. S. ALABAMA, 1406 tons, Captain H. Bland, arrived yesterday from London via Suez Canal with a general cargo. She touched at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden.

THE BRITISH SHIP ALFRED THE GREAT, 629 tons, Captain B. Owen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE FAIR AT DAKORE.

THE Commissioner of Police, N. D., has forwarded a communication from the Magistrate of Kaira, with an extract from the diary of the Superintendent of Police in that collectorate, relative to the police and sanitary arrangements made at Dakore during the gathering there in April; and expressed a hope that the thanks of Government would be given to Captain Wilson and Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, the District Deputy, for the judicious manner in which the arrangements were devised and carried out.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT DATED THE 19TH INST.—Government have much pleasure in acknowledging the successful exertions of Captain Wilson, the Superintendent of Police, and the District Deputy Collector, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, for the prevention of accident and disease among the vast concourse of people assembled at Dakore.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning Shaik Ebram Meena Ghazee suffered the pains of the law in front of the County Gaol here. This convict was the murderer of a little girl named Fatima, whose age was only eighteen months and whom he killed in the most cold-blooded, deliberate manner. He was a frequent visitor at the house of the child's father, and one evening when there he took her out to the street saying he was going to show her a procession which was passing. In the evening the body of the child was found dead in a gulley, and for some days no trace of her murderer was found. Latterly, however, a man was found stowed away on board one of the P. and O. Company's steamers then about to sail, and on being sent ashore the police at once apprehended him. He was identified as the man who had slept in a house on the night of the murder and who had accounted for the appearance of blood on his clothes by saying he had been in a street row, and even when apprehended he was wearing the blood-stained clothes. At the house in which he slept, also, he had showed some ornaments, which corresponded with those the child had worn on the day of its death, and he then asked the woman with whom he lodged to have these pledged for him. After his apprehension he stated to the police that when he took the child out he left her in order to go and buy sweetmeats and on his return found her dead, that he was to put her ornaments on her, but hearing some noise he made off as he was afraid. It is probable that he never left the child and murdered her only for the sake of her ornaments, but in a future confession to the police he gave, as his reason, revenge—that he was at enmity with the child's father, because of his remonstrance with him (prisoner) on account of an improper intimacy with a woman named Kuthejee. The confession which he volunteered to the Commissioner of Police and said he would not have torn up, was as follows :—"Cassum (Fatima's father) had become aware that an improper intimacy existed between myself and Kuthejee, and her people were made acquainted with the matter by Cassum and they came to beat me. In consequence of this, Kuthejee and I were at enmity with Cassum. In the afternoon of Thursday last I went to Cassum's house and took his child with me, saying I would give her some sweetmeat. I afterwards met Kuthejee on the road and placed the child in her arms. Subsequently Kuthejee threw the child down and held its feet. I did the work. Kuthejee then placed on me the ornaments she had removed from the child and then ran away, the occupant of the house near which we were standing was then opening his door and I took the ornaments and ran away. If the door had not been opened I should have thrown the ornaments on the body of the child." After this confession the prisoner was committed for trial on a charge of murder, and the case first came before Sir Charles Sargent and a jury in the Criminal Sessions on 13th April. The prisoner was defended by counsel from the Crown, but he dispensed with the aid of that learned gentleman and conducted his own case, placing his reliance chiefly on a statement that the police had extorted the statements from him. The jury on the 13th could not agree on a verdict and so they were discharged and the case was again heard on the 20th. Prisoner again declined the assistance of counsel and wished to have the cross-examination on the previous occasion read over to the jury. The Judge, however, told him that could not be, but that he must re-examine them, on which prisoner sulkily hung his head, said he did not care—they could do as they chose and the world would not miss a single man like him. The jury at the close of the case found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to death.

The execution was first fixed for Monday the 9th instant, but latterly it was delayed as the prisoner's father had sent in a petition to Government for a mitigation of sentence. Government however declined to interfere, and so the execution was fixed for yesterday morning. The convict hoped for a long time that the penalty of the law would not be exacted, but when he heard the result of the petition he expressed his readiness to die. He was visited by the Rev. Messrs. Fidler and Leggett, and to these clergymen he expressed his contrition and desire to ask forgiveness of the father of his victim, and Cassum was sent for but he had gone to his native country. The execution took place yesterday morning in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The Sheriff, the Governor of the gaol, and other officials were in attendance, and went to the condemned cell shortly before seven. A Moolvie had been in the cell with the convict and after receiving his ministrations the convict had his irons knocked off and was then finioned. The death warrant was next read and interpreted, and then the procession moved off to the scaffold. On arrival there the doomed man addressed a few words to the mob, saying that he was to be hanged for the murder of the girl and asking them to pray for him. He then muttered a few words of prayer to his prophet, when the rope was adjusted, the bolt was drawn and the convict, after a lengthened struggle, died a hard, deserved death.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—20TH MAY.

(Before Mr. R. H. STOWELL.)

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Chima Wittoo and Immajee Kaiwa, cartmen, were convicted of torturing their bullocks yesterday in a public road, and were fined six rupees each.

Bhewa Dhondy and Narayen Soobhanjee, cartmen were also fined five rupees each for a similar offence.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymns 119 and 346.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 122, 179 and 307.

Offertorics to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion celebration and Sermon. Hymns 1 and 176.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 189, 179 and 11.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 120 (God the Father, God the Son) and 119 (Lord, in Thy Name, Thy servants plead).

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 119, 139 (Our blest Redeemer) and 120.

Collections for church expenses.

IN HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Cospatrick, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. William Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain A. C. S., to commence at eleven o'clock precisely.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM MALTREATMENT.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday afternoon at the Morgue concerning the death of Sarabee, woman, who died suddenly on the preceding night under circumstances which excited a suspicion against her husband Peer Mahomed. She lived with him in Camatepoora. In consequence of information received, deceased's sister, Fatma, went to her house about 9 p.m., on Wednesday, and saw her lying dead. The body was dressed in its burial clothes and was taken away for burial at midnight. The following morning Fatma was informed that, shortly before her sister's death, she had been beaten by her husband. A report was made to the police, which led to an enquiry into the cause of the death.

Oodasing Ramsing, a Rajpoot, knew Peer Mahomed, a faquir, and his wife, the deceased. About 4 p.m. on Wednesday last, he went into the back yard of his house and heard the noise of some person quarrelling. Peer Mahomed abused his wife, became very angry, and struck her with his clenched fist three or four times on the face and on the chest. He did not kick her. He was drunk, but left off beating the deceased on the witness threatening him ; and recommenced abusing her. She was sitting on the ground whilst she was being beaten, and Peer Mahomed stooped and struck her. She did not cry out, but only said "Beat me more." She did not say that she was hurt.

Two women who saw Peer Mahomed and the deceased quarrelling on the above occasion, said they saw him strike her once on the face with his open hand. They did not wait to see the termination of the quarrel. One of these women was afterwards sent by Peer Mahomed to inform Fatma that her sister, the deceased, was ill. She died, however, before either her sister or the messenger arrived at her house.

The enquiry has been adjourned until the 30th inst., and will be resumed at the Coroner's office on that day.

A NATIVE ROW AT MALABAR HILL.

ON Tuesday last, Dewjee Ramjee and four other Kharwas, living in huts near the Towers of Silence on Malabar Hill, were placed before Mr. Showell, in the Girgaum Police Court, at the adjourned hearing of a charge of assaulting Peroo Boodun and four other persons, servants in the employ of Dr. Lumsdaine and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, on the night of the 1st inst. Mr. Hurrishunker Baleristna appeared for the defence.

Peroo Boodun, butler to Dr. Lumsdaine, deposed that about 7 P.M. on Sunday, the 1st inst., his master gave him Rs. 80 in notes to send off horses, &c., in the morning by railway. After he got coolies, he sent one servant down the steep part of Chowpatty Hill, while he and three other servants left by a foot-path towards Gowallia. They had a small lantern with them and were going along talking. A boy came on the road and asked them why they were talking and making a noise. They said they were not making any noise but on account of moneys sahib had given to them. On hearing the mention of money, the boy called out the names of some persons. Then five, six, or eight persons came out of the bushes ; and the boy threw a stone or a stick at the lantern, and put the light out. Witness then sent one of the servants to the sahib to tell him to send assistance. Those people surrounded witness and his comrades. They threw him down and began beating him, either with stones or sticks ; but five servants of sahib's, who came up, rescued him. When they threw witness down, his watch chain, Rs. 15-8, one ear-ring, and his turban were lost. He caught a man's hand as he was trying to take out the currency notes and bit it. He seized hold of the notes and concealed them in his trowsers. He was raised up and carried to the sahib's coach-house. The sahib (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs) came there, and witness gave him the notes. There was blood on them. The marks on his right eye and shoulders were of hurt he received on the occasion. He could not swear to the identity of any of the men, as it was very dark.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs was a witness in the case. He deposed that on Sunday evening, the 1st inst., about half-past 8 o'clock, while sitting at dinner, he heard a very great noise to the right front of his compound, situated on Malabar Hill, next house to the Towers of Silence. Having several times before heard noise in the house occupied by some Kharwas, he sent the remosee over to tell them that if they did not stop the noise he should be obliged to send for the police. In a few minutes afterwards the puttewalla rushed into the room and told him (Mr. Justice Gibbs) that there was an assault committed, and that one of the servants had been killed. He immediately jumped up and ran out to where the noise was. Just after he got over his own compound wall, he met some of his and Dr. Lumsdaine's servants returning and carrying with them his own servant named Peroo. He (Mr. Justice Gibbs) stopped to examine him, and found he was senseless and bleeding very much from apparently a jagged wound just across the nose near the eyes. He sent them on to the house where Dr. Lumsdaine was, and proceeded with other servants and lanterns to where the row had first commenced. On the way he found on the ground pieces of torn clothes, &c. He went on to a hut which he knew had been for some time inhabited by Kharwas. There were in it four or five women and children asleep. He ran further down the ravine, where the first prisoner was caught with a wound on his head from which blood was flowing. After describing where the other men as well as the sticks before the Court were found and given into custody of the police, Mr. Gibbs said that next morning he went over the ground and found remains of a smashed lantern, &c. When he was going towards where the row occurred, he saw Dr. Lumsdaine's butler, who was walking by the side of his own servant. The butler was bleeding from a wound on the right temple, and he produced from his waist a roll of notes for Rs. 80, the outside one of which was stained with blood. Mr Justice Gibbs took the notes and gave them to Dr. Lumsdaine.

After the examination of a great number of witnesses at several sittings,

Mr. Hurrishunker addressed the Court for the defence. He admitted that an assault did take place, and that certain of the parties were injured. The story put forward by the prosecution as to the motive for the attack was however highly absurd. The fact was that on the night in question there was a wedding among the Kharwas ; their women were singing songs in the hut, where the complainants went up and cracked jokes with the women, and one of them took indecent liberty with a woman, who raised an alarm. The first defendant and other men naturally went to the assistance of the women, a scuffle ensued, and the assault took place. It was suggested that the injuries inflicted on the complainants were mostly made by the bangles of the women, which broke to pieces in the scuffle.

The Magistrate reviewed the evidence at very great length and then discharged three of the defendants, and fined the remaining two Rs. 25 each, or, in default of payment, sentenced them to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH MAY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A Mahomedan was charged with stealing a brush and a pot. He was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to receive six stripes.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Rotation Chocolate Steam Mills—Bridge Lane, London.

CHARGE OF CHEATING H. M.'s CUSTOMS.

AT the Fort Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. Connon, Cassinath Dhackjee, manifest clerk in the Custom House, appeared with Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, and laid the following information :—"I am a general manifest clerk in Her Majesty's Custom House, Bombay. The manifest, now produced and marked A, was handed to me in the usual course of business on the 3rd of March last by Jamsetjee Framjee Davur, then a Custom House clerk in the firm of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay. The value of the saddlery mentioned in the manifest was entered as Rs. 110. On the 17th instant the manifest, now produced and marked B, was brought to me by another Custom House clerk of the firm in consequence of the saddlery not having been cleared, and in manifest B the value of the same saddlery is put at Rs. 682. Duty has been paid upon the smaller value of Rs. 110 only. From these circumstances and from other information which I have received, I say that the said Jamsetjee Framjee Davur has cheated H. M.'s Customs."

The Magistrate, on the foregoing information, granted a warrant.

PERSIA.

THE Shah's visit to Ghilan has ended in the dismissal of the corrupt governor of that province and the transfer of the administration to Mirza Saeed Khan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The latter was to remain on the spot for some little time after the departure of His Majesty, so as to make arrangements for carrying on the government by a deputy. The proceedings of the Shah have been the cause of unmixed satisfaction to his subjects.

At Resht, General Kolubakim, the Russian Governor of Baker, paid the Shah a complimentary visit, and put at His Majesty's disposal a Russian steamer, which had been expressly sent, from Ashourada for the purpose. In this he made a voyage to Euzellee, and was received with great signs of rejoicing, the Russian steamers and shipping in the harbour illuminating on the occasion whilst on shore a display of fireworks took place. During his stay, the Shah devoted much of his time to hunting expeditions in the neighbourhood of the town and to excursions on the Moordab. He has been favourably impressed with his reception.—*Pioneer*, May 18.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE total number of Civil Servants on the Bengal establishment at the present date is 597, and of these 17·57 are "absentees." The highest percentage of officers on furlough is that in the Central Provinces, where four out of the seventeen are absent ; and the lowest is that in Oudh, where two out of the twenty employed are absent. In the North-Western Provinces 18·62 and in the Punjab 18·51 are taking holiday ; in the Lower Provinces only 16·27.

THE progress of English education in this country is on the whole very satisfactory. The baboos are learning to write poetry too. In some schools, however, instead of the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, the boys seem to have got hold of Swift on Bathos, and to have mastered it completely. For our own part we should like to see *in extenso* the poem beginning—

"All praise to God, Great Vice Corrector,
And Mr. ——, our Assistant Collector."

—*Pioneer.*

HOMEWARD ROUTE VIA CHINA, JAPAN AND AMERICA.

I HAVE just returned to India by the above route and thinking that a few particulars from my notebook may be of some interest, I send them for the information of intending travellers. Starting from Calcutta there are four lines to choose from by which to reach Hong-Kong, *viz.*, the P. and O. and Messageries, *via* Madras, Galle and Singapore, (which is the longer and more expensive route,) and Messrs. Jardine Skinner's and Messrs. Apear's lines direct to Hong-Kong, touching at Penang and Singapore. By the last two lines through tickets are issued from Calcutta to New York and Liverpool, by securing which a sum of 114 dlrs. Mexican, equal to about Rs. 261, is saved on the journey between Calcutta and Hong-Kong alone. I came from Hong-Kong, remaining about four and twenty hours at Penang and Singapore, by Messrs. Apear and Co.'s steamer Chima, where I found myself most comfortable, and every one on board most obliging. The voyage occupied sixteen days. At Hong-Kong the Hong-Kong hotel is considered to be the best ; though that does not speak much for the remaining ones. It is, however, conveniently situated, being in the centre of the town and opposite to the post office. From Hong-Kong there are steamers daily to Canton, which port should not be passed by unvisited. From Hong-Kong there is another choice of routes, but those holding through tickets would have to go by the Pacific Mail Company's steamers direct to Yokohama, in Japan ; although I have no doubt but that the agent of the company would allow any one desirous of visiting Shanghai, to join their steamers at Shanghai instead of Hong-Kong, he of coarse paying his own fare from Hong-Kong to Shanghai by one of the many lines which ply between these ports.

Hong-Kong is the present terminus of the Pacific mail steamers, which for accommodation and convenience are unsurpassed : they are larger than any merchant steamer afloat, with the one exception of the Great Eastern. The saloons are fitted up in regal style : besides the general saloon there is the ladies' saloon, a social hall provided with piano, lounges and easy chairs on the top of the hurricane deck, and a smoking-room. The state rooms are on deck ; they are well ventilated and roomy ; and as the number of passengers at present carried is few, in most instances each passenger has a whole cabin. On the hurricane deck there is a clear promenade of over 300 feet in length. Of the speed of these vessels I cannot say much, but when it is considered that they have no coaling station and do not stop between Yokohama and San Francisco—a very long stretch—it cannot be wondered at their not going a high-rate speed. As the Pacific is, generally speaking, what its name indicates, a very pacific ocean, it matters not so much whether these steamers are adopted to weather heavy storms or not —they are paddle steamers and made of wood,—but it struck me that the upper works, such as the social hall, smoking-room and officers' quarters, were too much exposed, being thirty feet above water. However, considering that the line has been running now for some years and has had no loss that I have heard of, the risk may be said to be less than by most other lines.

The first and only port touched at between Hong-Kong and San Francisco is Yokohama, in Japan, where, as a rule, the steamers remain two days or more, giving an opportunity to any one anxious to do so to run up to Jeddo, the capital of Japan, to which there are coaches and steamers plying daily. The voyage between Hong-Kong and San Francisco occupies about thirty-eight days. From San Francisco to New York there are two routes, one by the Pacific Railway on land, the other by water *via* the Isthmus of Panama. Through passengers, on getting their tickets in Calcutta, will have to state which of these two routes they purpose taking. I came by rail the whole way, with one break over the Missouri at Omaha, which is worth the passenger's while to make a *detour* for a few days to Salt Lake city, the chief town of the Mormons and head-quarters of their prophet, Brigham Young. To do this he will have to change cars at Ogden, where a line branches to the city of the Latter Day Saints. Chicago, too, should not be passed through hurriedly —a town now of over 300,000 inhabitants, which forty years ago was only tenanted by two companies of United States troops, who mounted guard in turn over a small log fort. From Chicago I should advise the traveller to take in his route Detroit, United States, where he will cross over to Windsor in Canada. There is no occasion to get off the cars here, for the cars and all are taken over the river in a large steamer, similar to those proposed for the English channel, and of which there was an illustration in the *London News* not long ago ; then stay a day or two at Hamilton's, which is not far from the Falls of Niagara, and which, as a matter of course, must be visited. Next comes Toronto, which should also be seen, and Ottawa, the capital of the dominion. That city of churches, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, Montreal, deserves a stay of some days. Here is the mighty Victoria Bridge, a few feet under two miles in length and the longest in the world. No one should leave Montreal without shooting the Lachine rapids—a most exciting proceeding. A train to meet the boat leaves Montreal at 7-0 A.M. every day. From Montreal to Quebec the train or steamer is available. More than 50 per cent of the population of the last two places are French. Montmorency Falls, which are higher than the last named, but not nearly so extensive, are close to Quebec. From Quebec to New York, there is a choice of routes, but whichever be taken, from Albany down the Hudson to New York, should be accomplished by steamer in the day-time. The scenery along the river is magnificent. In New York the Fifth Avenue is acknowledged to be the first and best hotel. From New York now a traveller can go by steamer to nearly all the large ports in Europe. To Liverpool alone there is an average of a steamer every day, and the steamers to this port are considered the best for speed and comfort combined. The Cunard and Inman Mail lines, between New York and Liverpool, surpass any in the world, and of the two I would recommend the latter. Having now shown the way to England by the East, I will hope that the information contained in the foregoing may prove useful to some, if not many.

COSMOPOLITE.

THE COUPLED.

Calcutta to Hong-Kong	about	16	days.
Hong-Kong to Yokohama	"	8	"
Yokohama to San Francisco	"	28	"
San Francisco to New York	"	8	"
New York to Liverpool	"	10	"

Pioneer.

A PRETTY PRINCE.

THE Nawab Nazim of Bengal illustrates the familiar step from the sublime to the ridiculous. In the morning the "Prince of India" (as the *Tomahawk* amusingly styles him) presents a memorial about his grievances to Her Majesty the Queen before a crowded and brilliant court ; in the evening he resorts to low music-halls and caves of harmony, to drown care. It is deplorable to what a depth His Highness has fallen. His chosen associates are the lowest of the low of both sexes. There is no use mincing matters : the truth, disagreeable and revolting though it is, had better be let out at once. As a certain section of the English press has been ascribing to him manifold virtues, and has not hesitated to vilify the Indian Government for the estimate which it has formed of his character, it is as well that the disinterested part of the community should know how a prince, who in his advocate's opinion is high-minded, honourable and decorous, prefers to pass his time. Meanwhile, during his absence, things are going from bad to worse at Moorshedabad. The money which should be devoted to the payment of his establishment is being remitted to England—and debts are being incurred to enable the Nawab to add to his worthless expenditure. So much for his character. Of his claims we may have something to say hereafter.—*Pioneer*, May 18.

A NATIVE'S NOTION OF THE PRESS.

THE *Jubbulpore Chronicle* relates the following dialogue between the manager of that newspaper press and a native who had lost some property :—

Native—Sir, my lotah and umbrella have been stolen.

Manager—Well, why don't you report your loss to the police ?

N.—I was told to come to you.

M.—Why come to me ? I'm not a policeman.

N.—I was told to come and pay one rupee, and I should obtain my property.

M.—If you wish to advertise your loss you can do so on payment of one rupee.

N.—Ah !

Having fumbled in his kummerband, the native produced a rupee, and holding it tight-goth his fingers, said, When shall I come for property ?

M.—I'm not sure that you'll get the property by advertising.

N—(*greatly surprised*)—Not sure of getting my things ?

M.—No.

N.—Then why should I pay one rupee for the advertisement ?

The native, not considering the reply to his last query satisfactory, returned the rupee to his kummerband and departed, evidently under the impression that the press was not such a useful institution as he had been led to believe

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, April 29.)

MR. VYNER, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert, and Count de Boyl have been murdered by the Greek brigands.

The house of Commons reassembled on the 25th instant, and the House of Lords last night. The debate in Committee in the Commons on the Irish Land Bill has been resumed at Clause 3.

The Bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed through Committee in the House of Commons. An attempt to prevent it being retrospective was defeated by a majority of 87.

Ministers have declined to appoint a Committee to consider the modifications of our political relations with the Colonies.

The House of Commons has decided in favour of the Mansion House extension of the Metropolitan District Railway.

The Bill for creating two new Under-Secretaries of State for War has passed the Commons.

The Emperor of the French has addressed an important proclamation to the nation on the approaching political crisis.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte and his family are about to proceed to Italy.

The health of Count Bismarck is re-established, and he has returned to Berlin.

The King of Italy has been seriously indisposed, but is now recovering.

The Emperor of Russia is about to pay a visit to Berlin.

A great hurricane has occurred at San Carlos in the West Indies, which has caused considerable damage.

The alarm consequent on a Fenian raid in Canada has subsided.

A dreadful accident has occurred in Richmond, Virginia, by the giving way of a floor over the House of Representatives, by which 200 persons were killed or injured.

A telegram dated Calcutta, yesterday, was received this morning reporting a serious rising in Rajpootana.

A board has been picked up at sea, inscribed with the words, "The City of Boston is now sinking, February 11."

Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, has arrived in London, and is about to memorialise the Board of Trade for a revision of his sentence.

The Mordaunt divorce case has been argued. Judgment as to whether insanity is a bar to further proceedings is to be given on an early day.

In the Ledbury scandal case the Rev. John Jackson has been declared guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced to five years' suspension.

The Reading authorities have resolved not to allow the races to be run there.

The proposal for reconstructing the Albert Life Office has been confirmed at the general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders.

A daughter of Major Dandridge, Bengal Army, has been killed by falling from a railway carriage. The guard committed suicide from fear of punishment for not locking the door.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week :—Lord Auckland ; the Hon. Arthur Saville ; Sir Norman Pringle ; Sir C. J. Payne ; the Countess of Leicester ; Lady Woodford ; the Countess Downger of Bandon ; the Hon. Mrs. Isabella Sophia Whateley ; Mr. Maclise, R.A. ; Acheson Lyle, Esq., Lieutenant of Londonderry county ; Lieutenant-General B. S. Stehelin, Royal Engineers ; Colonel W. W. Apperley, B. Retd. ; Captain E. Worsley, M. Retd. ; Captain W. P. Clarke, Bo. Retd.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, April 30.)

THE Depôt Battalion at Chatham will, we understand be broken up next year.

No artillery will be sent to India with the 1870-71 reliefs, nor will any be brought to England.

Lieutenant-General H. Servante becomes a colonel-commandant in the corps of Royal Engineers, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General B. S. Stehelin.

Her Majesty's ship Crocodile has been detailed to bring home the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade from Canada. As we stated last week, Prince Arthur will come home with his battalion.

We understand that although nothing is finally decided, it is not probable that any of the regiments in the Mediterranean will be relieved next winter, and that the 89th, 63rd, 65th, 44th, and 50th Regiments will all go direct to India.

Major T. Teulon, half pay, late 35th Foot, becomes a lieutenant-colonel, and Captain G. E. L. Walker, Royal Engineers, a major in the Army, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-General B. S. Stehelin, Royal Engineers.

We have heard it stated that Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., is not unlikely shortly to be offered a command—one of the 1870 Army series. Should it be so, the appointment can scarcely fail to be looked upon with satisfaction.

By the death of Lieutenant-General B. S. Stehelin, Royal Engineers, which occurred at 37, Westbourne park road, on the 19th instant, Major-General E. Frome, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, becomes a lieutenant-general, and Colonel Sir Henry James, Director of Ordnance Survey at Southampton, a major-general.

The reversion of Inspector-General of Hospitals J. Mouat, C.B., V.C., from half to full pay, the announcement of which appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, cannot fail to be regarded as an act of justice done to a most deserving and meritorious officer. The circumstances under which Mr. Mouat was placed upon half pay we will not again bring to light. Suffice to say they were of such a nature as to be somewhat severely commented upon by the officers of the Medical Department.

Nothing has, we believe, yet been settled by the Quartermaster-General as to what infantry regiments shall be sent to Aldershot for the season, but we should imagine that, beside the 46th, the 91st at Dover, the 101st, at Gosport, the 2nd battalion 17th, at Jersey, the 2nd battalion 22nd, at Sheffield, the 94th, at Woolwich, and the 2nd battalion 4th, at Chester, will, in all probability, be ordered to the camp. To relieve these the 2nd battalion 13th Light Infantry, the 2nd and 4th battalions Rifle Brigade, and probably the 4th battalion 60th Rifles, will, doubtless, be moved from the camp.

Major-General the Hon. J. Lindsay arrived at Montreal on the 6th instant, and issued orders taking over command of the troops in Quebec and Ontario. Major-General Lindsay, before leaving England was fully understand, invested with full powers to take what steps he might think proper with regard to the formation of the force to be despatched to the Red River, which will be under his command. It is not improbable that after the transfer is made to the Dominion of Canada, General Lindsay will be appointed to the Governorship of the North-Western Territory, and not return to England until peace is fully established.

It is to be hoped that, seeing the condemnation accorded by the officers of the Army Medical Department generally to the proposed abolition of the regimental system, and considering the many points adduced in its favour, the idea may not be persisted in. The principal reason for its abolition, so far as we are able to learn, is the great difficulty which has hitherto existed in working it against the casualties by sickness and death occurring amongst the regimental medical officers in India. But this, one would imagine, might be remedied in some manner without sacrificing a system which in almost every other particular has been found to work so well, and to be productive of such beneficial results. We feel sure that there is not an officer, non-commissioned officer, or man in the service who will not regret the change. Amongst the rank and file there are many ways in which a medical man, who knows his men and is known by them, can use his influence for their good, whereas a stranger would be without the necessary knowledge of their dispositions, and have little or no power over them.

It seems strange that, notwithstanding the great amount of talk which has lately been occasioned on the subject of promotion by purchase and over-regulation prices, no champion has been found amongst those gentlemen who assemble nightly at Westminster to urge upon Mr. Cardwell the claims of the officers of the Ordnance Corps. In the Royal Artillery (British list) three lieutenants have been promoted in four months, no vacancy having occurred since the 10th of January last ; whilst in the Royal Engineers no lieutenant has obtained his captaincy since the 20th of October last. Are no steps to be taken to allay the existing stagnation ? Year after year the prospects of the officers appear to grow worse, yet no one pleads this cause in the House, and Secretaries of State for War seem entirely to disregard the subject. It is perfectly evident that, so long as the officers themselves remain idle, nothing will be done for them by those from whom they look for redress. Let the officers themselves take the matter in hand manfully, and urge their claims in the proper quarter, and we doubt not that their labour will be crowned with partial, if not perfect, success. That the present state of affairs cannot much longer exist is fully evident. Sooner or later the matter will have to be looked to, and the earlier it is done the better.

THE GRECIAN TRAGEDY.

A TERRIBLE tragedy in Greece has this week almost superseded politics. A party of residents and tourists comprising Lord and Lady Muncaster, Mr. Herbert, Secretary to the British Legation, Mr. F. Vyner, Count de Boyl, Secretary to the Italian Legation, Mr. Lloyd, an engineer, his wife and child, on April 11th set out from Athens to visit Marathon. The Greek Government reported Attica safe, but granted them an escort of six soldiers, and they were joined *en route* by another party of twenty-five more. About 4-30 P.M., while traversing a bit of forest, they were attacked by brigands, who carried the party up Pentelicus, and ordered them to send one of their number to Athens to obtain a ransom. The brigands, who had been informed by politicians with whom they are in league of the rank of the travellers, at first fixed this ransom at £50,000, but subsequently reduced it to £25,000, and this amount the captives undertook to provide. The duty of proceeding to Athens fell to Mr. Vyner, but he generously waived it in favour of Lord Muncaster, lest Lady Muncaster should suffer from anxiety, and his lordship and the ladies were sent back to Athens. There no difficulty was made about the money, which was at once guaranteed by the relatives of the captives and the Italian Government ; but the bandits, instigated by Greek statesmen in Opposition, demanded an amnesty, their advisers' object being to compel the Government to do an unconstitutional act, and then oust it. The Government, aware of the design, refused the amnesty, though it was pressed on them by Lord Clarendon, who even agreed to carry off the brigands to Malta with their enormous prize,—an astounding instance of the weakness of mankind when moved by pity. The Government had previously pledged themselves not to move soldiers against the brigands until the prisoners were safe, but on 21st April, moved by some impulse still unexplained, they broke the pledge, and the troops attacked the brigands, who shot Mr. Lloyd, dragged away the remainder of the prisoners, and shot them one by one, Mr. Vyner being the last survivor. The troops during the pursuit appear to have killed seven of the band, and the hunt is still unremitting.

The murder, in cold blood, of men so well known, so popular, and so entirely guiltless of offence, even against bandit law—for the money demanded was ready—has thrown the British public into a fever of indignation. Demands are made on all sides for vengeance on the brigands who murdered them, on the persons in Athens who betrayed them, and on the Government which refused to deliver them by force. On the first two demands are, of course, just,—more especially the second,—but the third is unjust, though unfortunately sanctioned by the Foreign Secretary. There is, however, a very grave case against the Hellenic Government for its want alike of fidelity and of humanity in breaking its pledge about the troops and we have endeavoured to show elsewhere how this may be, and should be, visited on them, without breaking the laws either of morality or of nations. The Government is not only ready but eager to take the strongest justifiable measures, and the Protecting Powers have, it is reported, combined to transmit certain demands to Athens, which must be accepted, and which will include the extinction of brigandage.

Lord Clarendon on Thursday excused himself for his indefensible offer to carry away the brigands, that is, to secure to criminals impunity for their crime by aid of the British Government, by pleading the only plea in such a case possible, that the life of a lady was at stake by his desire to save life, and could not endure the responsibility of seeming in such a case to shrink from any responsibility whatever. He was wrong, but most of us under the same circumstances would have been wrong too ; and it appears that his course was suggested by the Queen herself, which, together with its usual want of consistent principle, refused the amnesty, but was willing to wink at an infraction of its laws. His further action awaits the receipt of official despatches—for as yet we have only telegrams relating the catastrophe—and it will then, we hope, be as legal as decisive. Our duty is to "insist" on the suppression of brigands, not on amnesties for them, and to insist on this through the Government—unless we abolish it altogether, and make Greece a Viceroyalty dependent on some civilized power—and not through British troops. Their presence, if we take the right course, will not be needed to teach the Greeks that Britain can protect her people.—*Spectator*, April 30.

The following letter is from Lord Muncaster to his brother :—

"Athens, Thursday, 14th.

"My dear Alan,—You will have heard by telegram about our having been captured by brigands. While we were coming back from Marathon escorted by gendarmes and infantry, they took us all, killed two gendarmes, but did not hurt us,—only brandished knives, &c., about us. After making Constance and Mrs. Lloyd and baby walk some way up Pentelicus, with all of us (viz., F. Vyner, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Boyl, Italian Legation, and myself), they set the ladies on the dismounted gendarmes' horses, and in two hours' time let them go with a servant to Athens, where they arrived safe at 11 P.M. We were taken at 4-30 P.M. in a thickly-wooded part of the road. We had applied on Saturday for an escort ; the authorities said it was safe, as no brigands were in Attica, but they gave us an escort of four mounted men. Two preceded the first carriage, two followed the second, and several detachments of infantry were passed along the road. After Constance left, the brigands made us five and our dragoman, Alexander (who was with Edgar while in Greece), walk up and down wooded ravines, resting sometimes half an hour. They stopped about 2 A.M. on Tuesday to kill and roast three lambs in a dry watercourse, made us sit round the fire, and pressed the inside of the animals on us ; but we had not much appetite. I ate nothing but black bread and drank water, which was all the food we got for 48 hours

The Magistrate: Have you seen the other gentleman?—Witness: No. I have seen these two prisoners about the neighbourhood of Brunswick-square and the Holborn Casino.

The Magistrate: Dressed as women?—Witness: Yes. The inspector has seen one of these and another young gentleman dressed in male attire. I have seen them dressed as females, and talking with gentlemen, in the neighbourhood of the Holborn Casino.

The Clerk: For the last year?—Witness: Yes, for a year past.

The Clerk: Suspecting them, you watched them?—Witness: I did.

Mr. Abrams: Did you see any impropriety on the part of either?—No.

Mr. Abrams: And the woman spoken to about pinning up the dress was the female attendant?—Yes.

Mr. Abrams: Are you positive as to seeing these two prisoners in the neighbourhood of the Holborn Casino before?—Yes.

Mr. Abrams: You have told us that you have seen them speak to gentlemen, but you did not go and take them into custody?—Witness: I did not know then that they were men.

The Magistrate: How do you know now?—Witness: They told me last night that they were men.

The Magistrate: On their own confession?—Witness: Yes.

The prisoner Mundell: You saw them dressed in male attire yesterday?—Witness: I believe so.

The prisoner: Did they strike you as looking like women? You might have been deceived even with your own experience?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Abrams: You stated that you went to their parlour and searched. By whose direction did you search?—Witness: By my own, and that of my superintendent.

The Magistrate (to the prisoner Mundell): With regard to your question, I see the object of it.

The prisoner Mundell: There were pointed out to me as two ladies dressed up in men's clothes. If I had time given me, I could easily bring several people to prove it.

The Magistrate: Of that we can all judge. There would be no doubt in my mind, if I had not known otherwise, that they were women.

Witness: There were two or three other gentlemen who said that they should like to attend, but that they had no opportunity of doing so to-day.

Frederick Kerley, detective sergeant, E Division: At a quarter past ten o'clock last night I was outside the Strand Theatre. I saw the three prisoners come out together.

The Clerk: And a fourth man?—Witness: Yes, but he went away. The prisoner Mundell, who was in male attire, called a cab, and then all three got into it. The fourth man ran away. I went to the cab door, and told them that I was a police officer, and that I had reason to believe they were men in female attire, and that they would have to go with me to the police station. I got into the cab, and on the way to the station Park said, "Look here, old fellow, it will do you no good to take us to the station, and if you will let us go we will give you anything you want." Boulton said, "Any sum you require you can have if you will let us go." I replied, I would do nothing of the sort; I must take them to the station.

Mr. Abrams: Did they tell you what they had been doing?

The Clerk: Wait a moment. Did you search them?—Witness: No, they were not searched.

Mr. Abrams: Did they tell you it was done by way of a lark or spree?—No.

Mr. Abrams: When they said, "Let us go," did they not say, "We have only done this out of a lark"?—No.

Mr. Abrams: Nor any words to that effect?—No.

Mr. Abrams: No words like them?—No.

Mr. Abrams: Nor, "We have been out for a lark"?—No.

The prisoner Mundell: Did you see the prisoners (Boulton and Park) in the day?—No.

The Clerk: On any other occasion?—No.

Chas. Water, 12, E R: for the last fortnight I have been on duty in the neighbourhood of Wakefield-street. I have seen both the prisoners (Boulton and Park) go in and out at all hours of the night.

The Clerk: With Mundell?—I think not; I won't be sure.

The prisoner Mundell: You might be sure you have not.

The Clerk: You have seen them repeatedly?—Yes; repeatedly.

The Clerk: Come out and go in?—Yes.

The Clerk: Dressed as women?—Yes.

The Clerk: At No. 13?—At No. 13.

The Clerk: At what hour?—At half-past twelve, half-past one, and as late as three o'clock in the morning.

The Clerk: How did they conduct themselves?—Witness: They always conducted themselves very well. I saw nothing the matter with them.

The Clerk: Is that all you know?—Witness: Yesterday morning they came out dressed in men's attire about half-past three o'clock—another four o'clock. The neighbours have complained about it.

Mr. Abrams: You say you have seen them repeatedly. About a fortnight ago?—Yes.

Nothing improper in their conduct?—No.

Nothing to excite your suspicion?—No; if I had not been told, I should have taken them to be ladies.

The prisoner Mundell: Did I not stake you when you saw them in men's clothes that they looked very much like ladies—Witness: It did.

Police-constable Chamberlain recalled, and examined by the Clerk of the Court.—Did you see whether either or both wore a wedding ring?—Witness: Signet rings, not wedding rings. Boulton had one on the little finger and Park on the third of left hand.

The Clerk: Have you examined the backs of these photographs? Have you see where they were taken?—No.

The Magistrate: It is on the back.

Superintendent Thomson: I have examined twenty-one of them; twenty were presented Boulton, and the other Park. They were taken at Chelmsford, Edinburgh, and several other provincial towns. The one of the prisoner Park was taken at Chelmsford, where several of the other prisoners were also taken.

Mr. Abrams: Much of the evidence brought forward has taken me entirely by surprise; but, so far as it has gone, I respectfully submit that unless it can be clearly shown that these two persons were engaged on this evening in some unlawful purpose, no offence against the statute has been committed. I venture to submit that.

The Magistrate: The onus is rather thrown on them to show that there was no unlawful purpose. With regard to one (Mundell,) it appears that he was never seen with them before, and he may have gone there being as much deceived as I should have been.

Mr. Abrams: I am not going to uphold their act; but I submit that it was an act of folly.

The Magistrate: The act of folly has been going on for a long time. Once is very different. There are two ways in which one may regard it—either as inciting people to commit an offence which, a short time before, was capital, or inveigling people into rooms to try to extort money. I know it is a system——

Mr. Abrams: There is no evidence.

The Magistrate: I shall remand these two women, as I may call them, and I shall let Mr. Mundell go out on his own recognisances of £100 to come up this day week at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Mundell: I never saw them till Friday night.

Mr. Abrams applied that Boulton and Park might be admitted to bail.

The Magistrate declined to accede to the request, and the prisoners were then removed.

A large crowd was waiting outside the court to see them re-conveyed to the police station on the opposite side of the street.

Mr. Abrams, later in the day, asked Mr. Flowers if the prisoners might be allowed to change their dresses before being removed in the van. They had already sent for their other attire.

Mr. Flowers: Certainly.

Mr. Burnaby (chief clerk), after the lapse of an hour or so, said that the crowd in the street had greatly increased, and Mr. Superintendent Thomson thought it would be better to remove the prisoners as quickly as possible. Their clothes had not arrived.

Mr. Flowers consented to this; and the prisoners were then and there removed in the van to the House of Detention.—*Daily Telegraph.*

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

An attempt to assassinate Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P. for West Surrey, was made yesterday morning (April 29) at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park.

Mr. Buxton for some years has had in his service as secretary a young man named Arthur White, in whom the most implicit confidence was placed. Latterly, however, he neglected his duty so much that Mr. Buxton felt constrained to give him a three months' notice to leave, and subsequently he had occasion to reduce the time to one month. On Tuesday he attended in Grosvenor-crescent as usual, but Mr. Buxton was called away, and White was desired to wait his return. He failed to do so, and on Wednesday Mr. Buxton requested him to meet him yesterday morning at 9-30 as usual. Mr. Buxton reproved him slightly for not waiting his return on Tuesday, and said that at any rate he might have sent him the papers by post, and to this White made no reply. Mr. Buxton then requested him to procure the *Army List* from another apartment. The man for some time was as sullen as before, but ultimately he made an impertinent observation, and in consequence was told to leave the house. He then said, "You want the *Army List*, do you?" And Mr. Buxton replied, "Yes, go and get it." He then fetched the book, and as he went towards Mr. Buxton the latter said, "Mr. White, why do you treat me so insolently? I have done all I could to get you another situation, but really I can hardly recommend anyone to employ you." White answered, "I don't believe a word of it;" and, leaning on the table, he scowled viciously at Mr. Buxton. Thinking that the man merely intended to assault him, Mr. Buxton remained seated, and said, "Why, you know I asked a gentleman to employ you, and have been looking out in other directions," and White then returned to his seat at a table. The conversation was continued for a minute or so, and then Mr. Buxton desired him to leave, as he could not tolerate his conduct any longer. Mr. Buxton went towards the door and instantly he heard the report of a pistol. Starting round, he saw the man standing in front of him and pointing a revolver at his head. Believing that a second shot was intended, the hon. gentleman threw himself down behind a table, upon which he would be assassin observed, "Are you wounded, sir?" Mr. Buxton rushed at the man for the purpose of disturbing his aim, the revolver being still pointed towards him, when White rushed to the door and ran into the hall, followed by his master. Before Mr. Buxton could secure him, however, he had opened the street door, had entered a hansom cab, and had got clear away. On searching the study a bullet mark was found in a wall immediately over where Mr. Buxton stood when fired at, and the bullet itself was found lying in the middle of the room.

It is believed that White, who is a young man of eccentric habits, and suffering from a pulmonary complaint, is labouring under a fit of insanity. Information of the attempt to murder was immediately given to the authorities at Scotland-yard, and Colonel Henderson placed the matter in the hands of Inspector Pay and Sergeant Daisy. White is still at large. His age is about 27, and his height 5 ft. 10 in.; he is of pale complexion, and without whiskers or moustache.—*The Times.*

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, April 30.)

The expected proclamation by the Emperor to the French people appeared on Sunday. It is a well-written paper, frank and manly, but clearly written by a man who intends to govern for himself, and not through responsible Ministers. Napoleon boasts that the power conceded to him in 1852 "has given to France eighteen years of calm and prosperity, not unattended with glory," declares that "successive changes have altered the bases of the Plébiscite," and rendered necessary an appeal to the people, without whom "everything done is illegal." When "the Constitution of France, Imperial and Democratic," shall be "confined to a limited number of regulations, which cannot be changed without the nation's assent," "time, too often lost in fruitless and passionate controversies, may be more advantageously employed in seeking the means of increasing the moral and material well-being of the greatest number." "Give me another proof of your confidence! By balloting affirmatively you will conjure down the threats of revolution, you will seat order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier for the future the transmission of the Crown to my son." The Emperor hopes that the affirmatives will be as numerous as in 1852, and promises that if so he will "imbue himself with the people's thoughts, fortify himself with their will, and incessantly labour on" their behalf. There is no allusion to the Ministry or the Legislature throughout the paper, nor is it countersigned.

The words of the Plebiscitum, are, "Do you approve the Liberal reforms effected by the Emperor since 1860 in the Constitution of 1852, and ratify the Senatus-Consultum of 20th April, 1870,—'Yes' or 'No'?" but the Imperial proclamation turns this question into a demand for a vote of confidence in Napoleon. M. Ollivier reads it in the same sense, but adds in a letter to his constituents of the Var, a letter intended for all France, that an affirmative vote will be a proof of affection for himself, and that "No" means Revolution. This astounding production has produced a bad effect, and the hope of a great majority entertained at the Tuileries apparently declines.

It is to be hoped we are not going to import from Ireland that favourite mode of dissolving contracts, or revenging their dissolution, which is effected by the revolver. The *Evening Standard* of yesterday says that Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P. for East Surrey, was deliberately shot at by a secretary under notice to quit, with whom Mr. Buxton was finding fault—very fortunately without effect. The would-be murderer is said to have escaped for the moment.

We are happy to perceive, from a reply given by Mr. Monsell on Tuesday, that something is to be done to terminate the Red River rebellion, something strong enough to make official silence expedient. It will be done apparently through Canada, but at the expense of the Imperial Government.

A terrible accident occurred at Richmond, Virginia, on the 27th April. The Court of Appeal occupies rooms above the House of Representatives, and on that day the Court was crowded, people being anxious to hear a decision to be given which involved the legality of the test oath as applied in municipal elections. The floor gave way, the people were flung into the House then sitting, and 58 persons were killed, 20 of them members, and 117 injured. This particular accident is always occurring, though rarely on so terrible a scale. Is it not possible in buildings liable to such a strain to give the floor a second series of supports, to suspend them for example, as well as prop them? Both sets of supports would hardly give way together.

Count Daru, before leaving office, composed a long memorandum in rejoinder to Cardinal Antonelli, who had replied to his former representations against the substance of the schema *de Ecclesiâ*. This memorandum it seems that M. Ollivier ordered to be communicated "officiously"—not officially,—to the Papal See, with a request that it should be communicated to the Œcumenical Council; and yesterday we were informed by telegraph that the Pope, by the unanimous advice of the College of Cardinals, had declined to communicate it to the Council. Indeed, on the Roman theory, it is not easy to see how the Pope could have done otherwise. As the *Tablet* puts it, to communicate a political warning to the Holy Spirit, or at least to His infallible organ, "not to go too far," would be almost blasphemous. And of course politically there can be even less right to claim from the Pope as Sovereign that he should communicate any political document to the Council, than there would be for a foreign government to claim from the Queen as a matter of right that she should communicate a particular despatch to Parliament.

The substance of M. Daru's memorandum, though sufficiently well put, is not, of course, in any degree novel. It is what we may call "conceivable matter," pointing out the danger of giving the Church the right to claim the absolute obedience of States in a multitude of concerns on which independent States are always, and very rightly, jealous of their authority, and with regard to which an antagonism may grow up between civil society and the Church "equally dangerous to both." That is all very true, but we cannot see how an infallible Church can *theoretically* listen to such representations. No doubt if she does not pay attention to them in practice, when she comes to shape her own conduct in relation to the great Catholic States, there will be much grief. But Cardinal Antonelli seems to have hinted very emphatically that whatever is defined with relation to Church authority as a matter of right the Church has no notion at all of abandoning practically her ancient policy of pretension.

Last Sunday the third public Session of the Vatican Council was held, and the constitution *de Fide* was promulgated by the unanimous vote of the 664 fathers present. The Constitution contains eighteen canons condemning modern errors on the subjects of God as Creator,—Revelation,—Faith,—and Reason. The Pope has been petitioned to allow the schema concerning his own infallibility to be brought forward immediately for discussion, and our Roman Catholic contemporaries believe that the petition has been granted, and that accordingly, unless the Pope should die in the interim, the dogma will be discussed, accepted, and promulgated before the Council adjourns for the hot weather.

We stated last week that two or three additional watchers would enable the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to throw the Abbey open to the public all the year round. We are informed, however, that to throw it completely open would cost from £600 to £800 a year; and this is the great difficulty, for the present, in the way of the extension of the free access for many years provided to the nave and transept, and now on Mondays to the Royal Chapels. Sixteen thousand pounds is a good deal of money, but we doubt if the Dean and Chapter realize how rich London is, or how eager good people are to give away money. Let them give a tablet, 20in. by 3in., to every donor of £1,000, with the simple inscription, "J. Smith, benefactor Ecclesiæ," and they will have the money in a month. Rome does; why not Westminster?

Mr. Denison has succeeded in obtaining a Select Committee to enquire into the administration of the law granting compensation for injuries by railway accidents. He seemed to favour a plan which is in its way clever, but which would not protect the public,—that a limit should be placed on compensations, but that a passenger should have the right on payment of a fixed tariff to insure higher compensation. That would often prevent hardship, but it would not make the Railway Companies careful, as they would make an arrangement with the Accident Insurance Company, under which they might kill people at discretion. It is only when the State owns the railways that the law can be relaxed. It might, however, be an improvement to dispense with juries.

A strange suicide occurred on Wednesday. On the day before, Miss Dundridge, daughter of Major Dundridge, Bengal Staff Corps, was travelling on the London and Brighton Railway, when she fell out at the door and was killed. The door ought to have been secured by a guard named J. W. Wright, who was so affected by the accident, and so afraid of the imprisonment which he thought would follow, that he cut his throat. It is not proved that he had neglected anything, but the deduction from his act is that he ascribed fault to himself. Why should not the doors of railway carriages have a latch inside, like the outside latch on carriages on the Continent? Locking the doors is an expedient for burning people alive.

The Deceased Wife's Sister came up for her annual discussion on Wednesday, the main feature of the debate being Sir Roundell Palmer's speech against the Bill for legalizing marriage with her,—which he rested, of course, on the old ground that a wife should have as much facility for seeing her sisters after her marriage as before, and could not have it, unless they were to be genuinely her husband's sisters as well as her own. This argument seems to us, we confess, to assume a double falsehood,—a prevalence of unnatural and universal speculation on the possible results of a wife's death, and a magic power in the law to prevent such speculations in the minds of those to whom they are not otherwise unnatural. The last at least is conspicuously false. The class of men likely to speculate on such matters would be quite as likely to feel the law an additional motive for evil as a motive against it. Sir Roundell Palmer was more cogent when he criticised the isolated nature of the proposed provision, and asked why all marriages of affinity were not to be placed on the same footing. The Bill was read a second time, in a rather thin House, by a majority of 70,—184 to 114,—and passed through Committee.

The *Times*, always the warm friend of the little birds, publishes letters complaining of the slaughter of some golden orioles which have lately visited our shores. They are tuneful and beautiful, and are consequently shot wherever seen. Would it not be possible to devote one of the national parks to the experiment tried by Mr. Waterton, that of maintaining a natural asylum for all feathered things? He suffered no dog and no gun within his demesne, and the birds came from all parts of the country. The experiment might be tried on a very large scale at Richmond without expense, and with less annoyance than is caused by the severe preserving at Windsor.

The controversy as to permitting the women medical students at Edinburgh to attend the classes formed for young men has been going on very warmly during the week, and on Monday the *Times*, which is sufficiently severe on the monstrous argument of some of the Edinburgh professors that women of bad character might pay the fees (!) and take to studying medicine on purpose for the sake of association with the male students,—puts in a plea of its own against the common teaching, which seems to us exceedingly weak. "It would be a loss to both sexes," it remarks, "if the respectful reserve hitherto maintained between them were lessened, and we fear this would not fail in a great measure to be the result of indiscriminate instruction in mixed classes." Why, it can at most affect the medical students of both sexes, and not the sexes at large. No doubt, "the softening veil of simplicity and privacy" of which the *Times* speaks is a great advantage, to both men and women, but do not both men and women who enter the medical profession of necessity give it up for the sake of a higher end? Miss Garrett's argument in Tuesday's *Times*, that so long as young medical women are restricted to the teaching of special women classes, they will often necessarily lose what they most need,—both the best teachers and the most elaborate teaching,—seems to us final in the matter.

It is curious enough that just at this moment when the greatest jealousy of the Catholic Church is felt in England, so that Mr. Newdegate carries with him an exceptional sympathy in his motion for the Committee on monastic institutions, the American convents appear to be in unusual favour among the politicians of America. At Washington, the House of Representatives has just voted a grant of £4,000 (20,000 dols.) to the Sisters of Mercy at Charlestown to rebuild their Orphanage which had been destroyed in the war, by a majority of 110 votes against 45. Mr. Bowen, a representative of South Carolina, in supporting this vote asserted that the services of the sisters "could not be repaid by money," and that in the performance of their various services the sisters "had displayed the courage of the soldier united with the wisdom of the statesman." Mr. Bowen is no Catholic, at least our Catholic contemporaries call him a Protestant, but he added, "The Catholic Church is always the pioneer on our frontier, bringing to civilization the blessings of Christianity." The Protestant feeling in England is very far, indeed, from that, and so much the worse for us, for as far as we understand the state of Ireland, Mr. Newdegate's motion seems little less than a misfortune. The prospect of a prying investigation into the condition of the Catholic convents seems to have already kindled in Ireland a feeling little short of rage and hatred.

The alliance between the Tories and Nationalists which is the great present fact of Ireland, is becoming more definite. Captain Harman, the Tory candidate for Mayo, for example, has issued a second address, containing this sentence:—"From a well-grounded conviction that Irishmen alone are entitled and competent to regulate the affairs of their native country, I firmly believe that the time has come when they should claim the restoration of their native Parliament, and upon that platform—Home Rule—I boldly take my stand." The National papers welcome this utterance, and mistaken as we believe the policy to be, we disagree utterly with its English critics. They say an Irish Tory who utters such sentiments is necessarily a dishonest man. Why? We can quite see why a wise Irishman would cling to the Empire rather than to the province, but we do not see why the Tory should not be as national as the Ultra-Radical. Indeed, we can foresee conditions under which the Ultra-Radical should help the Tory rather than the Liberal, just as we foresee conditions under which the Protestant, and not the Catholic, will claim the United States as an ally.

Texan ladies *eat* snuff, are always eating it, and are sallow in consequence. So do women throughout the Southern States. "Horrible!" say English papers, and of course, therefore, there is horror in the practice, but we should like to know why. It is quite open to anybody to say tobacco is a poison, and quite true besides,—the writer speaks from the experience of years and of to-day,—but why is that particular mode of imbibing poison so very bad? Swallowing tobacco through the mouth would appear to be at least as natural as swallowing it through the nose, and our grandmothers all did that. It is curious to observe the only point on which civilized men still maintain a morality of the stomach differing as between the sexes. For a man to drink spirits is a bad habit, for a woman it is a vicious one. A male snuff-taker is a person with a dirty way, a female snuff-eater is a criminal.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For London.

1499 British Empire, Denchar—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

For Liverpool.

1288 Annot Lyle, Pillar—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1281 Assaye, Rich—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1306 Aurora, Harriott—G. S. King & Co.
1272 Bee Hive, Morrison—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1217 Canute, Killie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1018 Castiglione, Cooper—Blackwell & Co.
1389 Cathcart, Muir—Harbord & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Todd—Wallace & American Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
880 City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.
991 Coltsfoot, Lewis—Owen & Okell.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1359 Hyderabad, Davies—K. Bates & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Young & Co.
1198 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1238 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
1108 Maite, Harris—Leslie, Young & Co.
1067 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1198 Michael Scott, Lewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1180 Oberon, Towill—Coupland & Co.
1181 Ophelia, Strickland—Robinson & Co.
1341 Oltfonis, Reed—A. & A. & A. Co.
1759 Persia, Elliso —Blackwell & Co.
1228 Queen, Lloyd—T. F. Firn & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Hudson—Wm. Nicol & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.
1366 The Douglas (s), Pain, Lawrence & Co.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen & Okell.
1048 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Smith—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Overland Route.

1603 Behar (s), Hall—Mails 22nd May.
3128 Deccan (s), Rennoldson—Mails 1st June.
1491 Salsette (s), Babot—Mails 25th May.

Liverpool via Suez Canal.

1272 Adalia (s), Saunderson—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1432 Alabama (s), Bland—Harbord & Co.
889 Alice (s), Ellis—Wallace & Co.
2185 Bengal (s), Barlow—P. & O. Co.
1283 Coromandel (s), Kingcome—W. Nicol & Co.
1037 John Dryden (s), Donkin—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
969 Krishna (s), Allcock—Pearne, Robart & Co.
531 Lady Clive (s), Quance—Palanjee Framjee & Co.
2200 Neera (s), Hagsom—B. B. S. S. Co.
731 Stowell (s), Ward—G. Lockhart & Co.

Genoa via Suez Canal.

589 Egitto (s), Crocco—Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

449 Glenfalloch, Skinner—W. Nicol & Co.

For Rice Ports.

1574 Lancashire Witch, Pearce—W. Cooper.

For Bangkok.

297 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb.

For Java.

1057 Gladstone, Bowles—Blackwell & Co.

For Rangoon.

355 Comète, Bernard—Blackwell & Co.

For Singapore.

1298 John Elliot, Griffiths—B. & A. Hormusjee.
470 Sophie, Green—Dwarkadass Vussonjee.
813 Unrivalled, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.

For Penang.

400 Edward, Maric—Vanderdus.

For Mauritius.

687 Calliope, Simmons—H. M. Seedick.

For Hongkong.

1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1646 Orissa (s), Tomlin.

For Boston.

528 Duiveland, Graves—Farnham & Co.
934 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

For Calcutta.

315 British Queen, Wiggins—Blay & Mackintosh.
792 Busiteer (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
477 Trevanion, Stevens—The Captain.

For Persian Gulf.

1201 Gunga (s), Child—Hajee Zenel Abadeen.

For Kurrachee.

453 Comorin (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.
331 Violette, Wilson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Tondemanar to Calcutta.

1249 Arundel, Crocker.

For Batavia.

1146 Flevo, Strootman.

For Tuticorin.

615 Leonidas, Cockburn—M. Nusserwanjee.

Tuticorin to Hongkong.

178 Britain's Pride, Collins—H. I. H. Ahmed.

Country Traders.

711 Hamoody—Nasoda.
191 John & Mary, Gearry.
1050 Water Witch, Coonby.
74 Salamutty, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.

P. and O. Company's Steamers.

1907 Golconda (s), Coleman.
1185 Madras (s), Perrins.

Government Transports.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

599 Alfred the Great, Odens.
915 Armanella, Cochrane—Coupland & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain
893 Bella Maria, Lopes—Peel, Cassels & Co.
710 Cassandra, Peters—L. A. & A. Co.
623 Clara, Murray—Rennie Scovell & Co.
395 Clementine, Mance—Volkart Brothers.
1169 Cospetrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol Co.
830 Harkaway, Cottier—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1303 Mahableshwur, Corney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
607 Mars, Ritchering—G. F. Henry.
366 Michael Chevalier, Pleasland—Volkart Brothers.
701 Monarchy, Day—Harbord & Co.
1417 Orifiamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1542 Orizons, Leewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
573 Overcoupe, Peart
1281 Oxford, Vaux—L. A. & A. Co.
711 Polyxena, Sfack—Owen & Okell.
1356 Pride of England—Taylor.
1003 Proserpine, Brogger—Remington & Co.
1094 Rokeby Hall, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
589 Sarah Anderson, Sharp—Blackwell & Co.
325 Sea Bird, Murtin—Finlay, Scott & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
1218 William Woodbury, Harriman—Tudor Co.
589 Winslow, Talliadis—Blackwell & Co.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 1/16d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand	1s. 10 9/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Ireland do.	
On Paris do.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
C'rcular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. &c.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. {The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, a weight carrying ARAB HORSE. Apply at 2, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of NEW IRON TANKS per ship Harkaway. Apply to COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE DUBASHES, Military Square Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a MILCH COW and a MILCH BUFFALOE with their respective Calves. To be seen daily at 2 and 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, at the STABLES of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, a batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, lately arrived per Ship THAMES. Some of them have already been broken in to single and double harness.

CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or HIRE, among them are some young Whalers, thoroughly broken and useful. Also a few Arabs. No reasonable offer will be refused. A pair of Carriage Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman. Horse Fodder for sale, at Rs. 5½ per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy.—BIERS & Co.'s Stables Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, 6 Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEERHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

HIRJEERHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Pipe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Papp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

Dr. Tanner on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	Rs. 8 12
The Poetical Works of John Dryden. By W. D. Christie.	2 8
The Principles of Political Economy. By J. R. McCulloch	2 4
The Every-Day Book of Knowledge. By Rev. Dr. Giles	1 12
Hedged In. By Elizabeth S. Phelps	1 0
The Adventures of Hatim Tai, a Romance translated from the Persian, by D. Forbes, M.A.	3 0
A Comprehensive Dictionary, English and Marathi. By Babe Padmanji	7 0
Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code	14 0
Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery Book	8 0
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Companion	0 12
Principles and Construction of Machinery	3 12
Spon's Tables and Memoranda for Engineers	0 12
Once a Week, Vol. IV.	4 4
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. V.	4 0
The Gentleman's Magazine, June to November, 1869	4 8
The Waverly Novels. Vol 4. Rob Roy	2 4
East Indian Deadly Feeksome	1 4
Seas and Saddles. By F. Dwyer	4 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vegetable Seeds, 20 varieties	per packet 6 12
Flower " "	" 5 0
Church Service, with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Appendix, Prayer, gilt Rims and Clasp, with Ivory Monogram	12 0

Bombay, 18th May 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 hors power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the district, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and, can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 2½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boilers and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bends to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 38 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nute; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co., (Late KINLOCH and ALLAN) 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and